BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE PROGRESS:

Daily paper,	1 month	$ 3 00
"	3 months	8 00
"	6 months	15 00
Weekly paper,	3 months	3 00
"	6 months	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

There being connected with the PROGRESS establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Later from the North

PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—The *Chronicle* of the 6th says that Lincoln has issued a proclamation requesting that thanksgiving be offered next Sunday at all places of public worship in the United States to God for the preservation of national existence; also prayer for the divine protection of the soldiers and for blessings and comfort to the sick, wounded and prisoners, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the service of the country; also a proclamation returning the national thanks for the reduction of Forts Powell, Morgan and Gaines to Canby, Farragut and Granger, and to Sherman and men for the capture of Atlanta.

There has been immense demonstrations at Saratoga, Troy, Boston, Buffalo, New London, Rochester and New Haven, over the fall of Atlanta. At most places 100 guns were fired and speeches made.

The Philadelphia "Inquirer" thinks if Johnson had been in command instead of Hood that the Federal army would have suffered defeat.

A U. S. Frigate had seized the rebel privateer *Georgia* 20 miles off Lisbon, put a crew on board and sent her to New York. Telegrams from London say she was sailing under British colors. This event creates much controversy.

The Frigate *Brandywine* was burned at Old Point on Saturday, involving a loss of one million dollars.

Grant takes decided ground against the Chicago Platform and in favor of Lincoln.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago "Press" says Vallandigham wrote the Chicago Platform.

Sherman says his army having been fighting continually since May needs rest.

Gold 240½.

RICHMOND, Sept. 9.—The Yankees are greatly elated by their recent successes at Mobile and Atlanta. A national salute was fired at the different Arsenals North on the 6th. Sherman reports his losses at 1,200. Telegrams from the upper Potomac state that Early is retreating, followed by Sheridan.

Simon Draper has been appointed collector of the Customs in New York. Reid Saunders died at Fort Warren on Saturday.

MOBILE, Sept. 9.—A special dispatch to the "Advertiser" from Senatobia 8th, has Memphis dates of the 5th. No army news. Citizens on the line say it is currently reported in Memphis that the Confederates have Little Rock and have captured Pine Bluff and Duvall's Bluff certain; also that the force sent to Memphis last week were whipped back. We shall have authentic intelligence to-morrow.

Government steamers were fired into by batteries at Bayou Sara and the White Cloud was seriously damaged. A Federal regiment was ambuscaded and cut to pieces near Rockport, Missouri.

Wheeler was within 6 miles of Nashville on the 2d and fighting was going on near Lavergne. Four miles of railroad were completely destroyed south of that place. The Confederates occupy Franklin and Lebanon.

Great excitement prevails in Nashville. All government employees are under arms.

Rosseau has gone out to meet Wheeler. There is a good prospect of another Convention at Buffalo under the auspices of Wade and Davis to nominate a new Republican ticket.

Juarez is expected from Mexico. Maximilian is fast gaining the good will of the nation by conciliatory power.

From Georgia.

MACON, Sept. 9.—All quiet along the Georgia front today. The main body of the enemy's army is within the fortifications of Atlanta. Sherman is reported erecting a line of works from Atlanta to East Point and through the city to Decatur, and is repairing the Augusta railroad.

Nothing from Wheeler or the rear of the enemy.

How Morgan Was Killed.

RICHMOND, Sept. 9.—Morgan was betrayed by a Mrs. Williams at whose house he and staff had put up for the night. After the latter had retired for the night Mrs. Williams mounted a horse, eluded the pickets, rode to Bull's Gap, and guided a party of the enemy to her house. Morgan tried to escape by cutting through the Yankees and was killed by a shot through the head.

City Market.—Most of our farmers are busily engaged getting fodder and hence but little in the way of produce and provisions is brough in. One load of bacon was offered yesterday at the modest price of $6.50 per pound, but as it had not been sold at noon we hope no one was fool enough to give it. Sorgum (new) is coming in freely and ranges from $10 to $15 a gallon — As every farmer will have it to sell we suppose it must come down to five or six dollars a gallon. Corn and corn meal sell at from $20 to $25 a bushel, and flour at about $150 a barrel.

Among the losses we sustained at Atlanta a Georgia paper mentions six engines and ninety-eight cars. This does not look much as though public property was saved; and when the facts are all known, if ever, we doubt not but we shall find that the loss of property has been immense.

ATTENTION "D" COMPANY.

ATTEND A DRILL OF YOUR COMPANY ON Nash Square to-day at 4 o'clock.

By Order of Col. HARRISON,

Sept. 10. W. R. RICHARDSON, Capt.

☞Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS POST OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern	mail opens daily at		7 a. m.
Eastern	"	"	7 "
Fayetteville	"	"	7 "
Western	"	"	9 p. m.
Augusta	"	"	9 "
Northern	mail closes daily at		9 a. m.
Eastern	"	"	9 "
Fayetteville	"	"	9 p. m.
Western	"	"	9 "
Augusta	"	"	9 "

Office open for delivery of mails from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. during the week. Sundays from 8 a. m. to 9 a. m. and from 1 p. m. to 2 p. m.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1864 NO. 159.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN AT THE NORTH

The nomination of General McClellan for the Presidency has produced intense excitement among all classes at the North. The Democrats generally are in ecstacies, while the Republicans seem to regard it with some apprehension. The New York *Herald* advises the former to keep cool, and says:

We are now on the eve of two State elections which will throw much light on this vexed question of "the succession." Vermont will vote for State officers four days from now, and Maine on the 12th instant. If the Republicans increase, or even hold the majorities by which they carried those States in the two preceding years, the prospects of the Democratic Presidential nominee will be seriously, though not perhaps hopelessly, clouded; while if the Democrats can carry, or even go close to carrying, one or both of these Republican State strongholds, the shoddyites and horse contractors may at once begin paying their homage to General McClellan as "next President of the Union."

Let the adherents of General McClellan, therefore, not crow too loudly until after the results of the Vermont and Maine elections shall have been made known. The friends of "Little Mac" should be at work there, and not blowing their horns over a victory which yet remains to be won.

HOW M'CLELLAN'S NOMINATION WAS RECEIVED.

The following dispatches show the spirit of rejoicing through the North over McClellan's nomination:

KINGSTON, N. Y., September 1.—The Democrats of Kingston are having a large meeting here to-night. Addresses have been made by Hon. D. M. Dewett and others. One hundred guns were fired in honor of the nomination, and buildings illuminated.

HARRISBURG, PA., September 1.—National salutes were fired by the Democrats near Fort Washington last evening, and on Capitol Hill this morning, in honor of the nomination of McClellan and Pendleton.

BELFAST, ME., September, 1— The friends of McClellan have thrown out a flag and fired one hundred guns in honor of his nomination.

DOVER, N. H., September 1.—The Democracy of this city fired one hundred guns to-night in honor of McClellan. His friends are jubilant.

The following is an extract from a letter from Chicago in the New York *Herald*:

I have witnessed numerous ratification meetings, at the close of the labors of national or presidential conventions, but I never saw one that would compare in enthusiasm with this. The gathering at Baltimore to ratify the nomination of Lincoln, at the close of the proceedings of that convention, was a mere handful compared to this. When I state that there were at the demonstration last night one hundred persons to every one person at Baltimore, or at least twice as many thousands as there were hundreds at the Lincoln meeting in Baltimore, I am speaking within bounds, and if anything, below the real extent of this gathering.

The Lincoln ratification meeting here in 1860, at the conclusion of the labours of the convention, was a mere town meeting compared to this.

BLOODY WORK ANTICIPATED—EXCITED STATE OF FEELING AT THE NORTH.

The *Herald* seems to think that the bitter partisan feeling, already aroused, may lead to a bloody issue. It therefore urges moderation, and administers the following wholesome advice to the contestants.

The issues of the approaching Presidential election are too important to be treated in any factious spirit. We had hoped, and urged, that both parties should unite upon one candidate, like General Grant, and thus secure the election of a pure and honest patriot, unbiassed by any political prejudices, and devoted solely to the salvation of the Union. In this we have been disappointed.

The Democratic and Republican journals and orators have begun the work in a wrong spirit. Still, as the canvass is just opened, it is not too late for them to repent and reform. Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan stand upon different platforms and represent different parties; but this is no reason why they should not be treated as gentlemen by their political opponents. Let it be understood at the very outset that Mr. Lincoln is not "a scoundrel," and that General McClellan is not "a traitor," and we shall get through the canvass much more creditably and comfortably. But if these phrases are to be the key notes of the discussion, how long will it be before Democrats and Republicans will shoot and stab each other our in streets? Already the "Tribune" has started the electioneering lie that General McClellan offered his sword to the rebels before he joined the Union army, and the World has retorted by threatening to expose "the infamy—yes, that's the word, infamy—of the White House." Now, what does this disgraceful style of controversy effect? How many votes does it win? It makes partisan journalism despicable and excites partisan passions; that is about all it amounts to. We insist that it shall be stopped, and we propose to take measures to stop it.

Another bad feature of this canvass is the secret society business. The Democrats are said to have several secret political societies, and the Republicans certainly have the Loyal Leagues, which are secret associations, having their headquarters in private arsenals. All such societies are un-American. They are unpatriotic. They lead to disorder and to blood-shed. If the Republicans have any of the virtues to which they lay claim, they will disband these leagues at once. If the Democrats are as patriotic as they profess to be, they will have nothing more to do with secret associations. There is no issue involved in the coming election which may not be discussed openly. No oaths, or grips, or passwords, are required. Fair, free and frank discussion is the only thing needed to settle this election satisfactorily. Should we carry this election quietly, and should the beaten party submit peacefully, we shall have proven ourseles a great people. But if the election is to be accompanied by bloodshed and followed by a Northern revolution, there is an end of the country.

THE WAR FOR ABOLITIONISM.

The Troy "Daily Press," in a review of the war from its inception to the present time, with the vacillating and disingenious course of the abolition leaders, in proclaiming it a war for the restoration of the Union, and finally settling down to a war openly waged for the destruction of the institutions of the South, says:

Terms of negotiation which embrace "a restoration of peace and the integrity of whole Union," President Lincoln will not listen to, unless they embrace the further proposition that the seceded States shall abandon slavery!

Hereafter, can this war be called "a war for the Union!" Evidently Mr. Lincoln does not so understand it. He wishes the Union restored, and he wishes the restoration of peace, but he wishes neither unless slavery is abolished.

This is the platform for the campaign—here is the great object for which the war is now prosecuted, according to the President.

For ourselves, we can say we never favored a war to overthrow the domestic institutions of sovereign States, and never shall. We can have no heart in, nor words for such a war. If this is the object of the contest, the sooner our armies are recalled and disbanded the better—for in such a war we can neither achieve nor deserve success. A war to maintain the constitutional authority of the Federal government in all the States is one thing; but an unconstitutional, lawless, abolition crusade, which asks the country to bankrupt itself, tax labor, and to give millions of more lives, that a boon of doubtful value may be conferred on the negroes of the South, is quite another. The people of the Southern States are justified before God and all the world in resisting such a crusade, and they will make that resistance successful.—There is no hope for the Union cause—no prospect of securing any return for the blood and treasure already spent in the war, but in taking the management of the government out of the hands of those who have perverted a great national cause to contemptible and insane purposes, and giving power to men who will initiate a new policy; who will gladly welcome and receive all propositions for peace which contemplate a restored Union, with each State left in the free and full enjoyment of all its rights under the old Constitution of our fathers.

No Democrat, no conservative man of the Webster, Clay, Bell and Everett school, ever favored the war for the purpose which President Lincoln now virtually declares it is waged. They could not do so without doing violence to their own sense of right and turning their backs squarely on all the professions of their lives. Heretofore there had been War Democrats, who favored the war on the Crittenden resolution quoted at the head of this article; but "War Democrats," who are for the war on the Lincoln, subjugation and abolition platform, will be hard to find, and will prove to be only Republicans when found. Such should and will vote for Lincoln—a most fit leader, because the most conspicuous in apostacy from his Union professions, and the first official in the land to declare the war to be simply one for negroes and not white men—for abolition and not Union. All other Democrats, and tens of thousands of undeceived and patriotic Republicans, will rally under a different banner—for the Union and the Constitution.

M'CLELLAN AND HIS FRIENDS.

The Committee to notify General McClellan and Mr. Pendleton of their nominations are to meet in New York on the 8th or September. The "Herald," alluding to the General, says:

There was a rumor current in the City yesterday that Gen. McClellan would arrive in town in the course of the day, and that his friends propose to serenade him at his private residence in Fourth avenue. On the strength of this rumor, Mr. Douglas Taylor, of Old Tammany, and other leading Democrats, made the most complete arrangements for a successful serenade; but, notwithstanding the most active inquiry, the report of the General's arrival could be traced to no reliable source. On the contrary, many gentlemen, of good information, asserted that there was no reason to suppose that the General would come to the city at present; at least, not until he had formally accepted the Chicago nomination by letter. Come when he may, however, he may be sure of a cordial reception. For the present, he is staying quietly with his family at Orange, New Jersey.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC

PROGRESS OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C. August 22, 1864.

We make an earnest appeal to our friends throughout the State to exert themselves to extend the circulation of the PROGRESS. Hereafter as heretofore it shall be the fearless exponent of Conservative principles and the advocate of Conservative measures, and will hold Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen above everything else. We shall continue to give a cordial support to all measures, whether originated by the State or Confederate government, that may be necessary to a vigorous prosecution of the war, but we shall at the same time insist that the States, acting through their constituted authorities, and the Confederate States government, acting through its legitimate agents, make constant, earnest, zealous efforts to close the war by negotiation upon terms honorable and satisfactory to all the people of all the States. We are the friends of the Confederate cause and of free government, and as such shall insist on a strict construction of the Constitution, a searching investigation into the official conduct of our rulers, the independence of the Judiciary, freedom of the Press and of speech and the purity and perfect freedom of the ballot box, without which, all our sufferings and sacrifices of blood and treasure, will amount to nothing, as the neck will have to bow to receive the yoke at last. We shall insist on the Military power being kept in subordination to the CIVIL AUTHORITY, and that the struggle be continued with the common enemy of the North for the perpetuation of free government for the people of these States, and not for the establishment of a consolidated despotism.

Because we have refused to bend the knee to the behests of power and blindly approve and applaud all the official acts of State and Confederate authorities, a systematic effort has been made to strike us down and silence us, by the withholding of that patronage to which every paper of respectable circulation has ever been by common consent, entitled, and which no administration, State or national, has ever before withheld; but relying upon the intelligence and liberality of the people and the final triumph of right, truth and justice, we remain undismayed and defiant, and will continue to stand up and contend for the sovereignty of the States, Civil Liberty and the rights of the citizen, be the consequences to us what they may. The bulk of the patronage of the governments, State and Confederate, is given to the partizan presses, regardless of location or circulation; while some of the most widely circulated and influential journals of the country are entirely ignored. We mention these things partly for the purpose of calling attention to systematic favoritism, abuses and corruptions that exist; to show the people how all power and patronage is passing into the hands of a small privileged class; and partly by way of appeal to our friends to make up in increased circulation what we lose by this course of officials—a proscription which is unfair to us and insulting to them.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Now that the elections are over we shall devote most of our space to Army News and Current Intelligence, and trust that our friends in the army and throughout the State will give us such assistance as may be in their power by furnishing us with short news letters from their respective localities. We shall spare neither labor or expense to make the PROGRESS equal to any paper in the Confederacy as a medium for news from the army and elsewhere.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Progress, six months,		$15,00
" " three "		8,00
" " one "		3,00
Weekly Progress, six months,		5,00
" " three "		3,00

☞To any person who will send, at one time, a club of six subscribers to the Daily or ten to the Weekly, to one office, for three or six months, we will send one copy of the paper gratis, for the same time.

Our friends will confer a favor by getting up clubs and sending them in as soon as possible. Cash must accompany the names in all cases.

J. L. PENNINGTON & Co.

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION STORE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & W. R. ANDREWS have this day associated themselves together under the name and style of TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., for the purpose of conducting a general Auction and Commission business.

All business entrusted to them will meet with promptness and dispatch. TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

June 23-tf

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months	**$15.00**
" " **Three months**	**8.00**
" " **One month**	**3.00**
Weekly paper, three months	**3.00**
" " **six months**	**5.00**

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HEADQRS 3D MILITARY DISTRICT, DEP'T N. C. AND SOUTHERN VIRGINIA, Wilmington, N. C. Aug 30, 1864.

ALL PERSONS, NON-RESIDENTS OF SMITHville are requested to refrain from applying at Headquarters for permission to visit the Forts or go down the river in the Government steamers. This is addressed to persons living at a distance, especially ladies, in the hope of preventing a fruitless journey from their homes. Upon no consideration, for the present at least, will permission be given to pass upon the Government boats. When circumstances will admit of a relaxation of this rule, due notice will be given.

Packages for soldiers at the different posts will be delivered to Capt. Grainger, A. Q. M. They should be suitably marked and he will be reponsible for their safe delivery through his agents.

Official: W. H. C WHITING, Major General.

JAMES H. HILL, Maj and A. A. General.

Aug 3-d&w6t

Papers through the State please copy six (6) times and send accounts with copy of paper containing advertisement to Capt. Styron, A. Q. M.

Secretary's Office, Raleigh, Aug. 25, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALT WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until MONDAY, the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be sound oak and kickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bills not advantageous to the State is reserved. JNO. F. H. RUSS, Sep 3-d&wtd Secretary of State.

BILLIARD SALOON.

WILL BE RE-OPENED, BY THE 10TH INST., MY Billiard Saloon and Bar Room. My Billiard Table is well known by players as the best in the State, and will be furnished with an entirely new Cloth and Balls; and My Bar will be furnished with good Liquors. I shall conduct my business on a strictly cash system.

Sept 1-dtawtf E. E. HARRIS.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by MRS. ALBERT JOHNSTON, Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

LEAD WANTED.

$1,50 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

OLD AXES—BRING IN YOUR OLD AXES.

WE HAVE THIS DAY SECURED THE SERvices of JOE HILL, and having an abundance of material, are prepared to up-set and draw out old axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO., North State Iron and Brass Works, Aug 11-1m* Raleigh, N.C.

ESTRAYED,

FROM THIS PLACE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO, three COWS—one large white and red spotted Cow, with Horns; one black Cow, with horns and had a Bell on; one no horned Heifer, white and red spotted, well grown. A liberal reward will be given for the detension of them where I can get them. Any information concerning them will be very thankfully received.

Address me at University Station.

O. S. CAUSEY, July 18-dtf Alpha Woolen Mills.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE UNDERsigned will please come forward and settle at once. Those failing to comply with the above will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

Aug 9-m&slm E. E. HARRIS.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommeded by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleriny, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA AS FOLLOWS:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,	Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,	Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,	Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchin-	Pittsboro, J. Long,
" [son,	Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" F. S. Carr,	" P. F. Pescud,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,	Rockingham, J. P. North-
Concord, J. Reid,	am,
Enfield, J. Cohen,	Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.	Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,	Wadesboro, W. O. Bennett,
Goldsboro, Lucas & Moore,	Whiteville, E. Haynes.
Halifax, J. O'Brien,	Wilmington, Walker Meares
Henderson, Wyche & Co.	" H. McLin,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,	" W. H. Lippitt,
Address,	GEORGE W. DEEMS,
July 5-dtaw&w1m	Goldsboro, N. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE Southern Confederacy to use the sett of implements of "Carlisle's Patent for Repairing and Renovating Cotton and Woolen Cards."

We will sell County Agencies or will sell the sett of implements to some good and responsible person to use them in a county on half shares. The sett (costing $75) is all that is required for the Agent to begin with.

This is a safe and very profitable business.

Address J. H. CARLISLE & CO., July 30 w2m Ringwood, N. C.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE FOR SALE.

I HAVE FOR SALE AT MY PLACE, NEAR SMITHfield, SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE in quantities to suit purchasers. Persons wishing to purchase will address DANIEL SELLERS, Aug 25-w1m Smithfield, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS

One day	$3 00	One week	$10 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON, Sept 5-dt Raleigh, N. C.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD RIVer, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,675 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, dairy, smokehouse, framed corncrib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to General Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price of these lands is (160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from one to six years of age. Also the farm tools consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rakes, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mills, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle

Address McK. JOHNSTON, Spartanburg, S.C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as resferences in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consist of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes, stock, farming tools, lumber, &c., or will sell separately.

Aug 30-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE SITUATIONS IN Greensboro', N. C.

Dwelling contains (6) six rooms, stables large, other out houses convenient—and all in good order.

It necessary to induce the purchaser will also include a large and valuable new Brick Store on the lot adjoining.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Aug 6-3tawtf Greensborough, N. C.

Confederate copy three times per week till forbid.

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In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

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Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE UPPER PART OF WAKE county, on Saturday last, two negro men, DOCTOR and SAM. Doctor is about 21 years old, five feet, eight or ten inches high, will weigh about 160, black, and a likely boy. Sam is about 20 years old, five feet six inches high, will weigh about 150, light or brown color, and a very likely boy. These boys came from Craven county and will no doubt attempt to get back as they have relations on my plantation, near the River in Fort Barnwell settlement. Our military authorities and others are requested to look out for them and secure them if possible before they get below our lines. I will give a reward of $100 each for their return to me ten miles West of Raleigh, or confinement in jail so I can get them. My Post Office is Morrisville, N. C. T. E. GASKINS.

Sept 6-d5t*

SHOES! SHOES!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.

" " " Congress Gaiters.

Gents " " " "

" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.

Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEO. ALLEN, July 22-dltaw10* Greensboro, N. C.

!10,000 PIECES OF NEW MUSIC.

JUST RECEIVED, WHICH WILL BE SENT TO any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices. We have now become the

SOLE AGENTS

in North Carolina for Geo. Dunn & Co., of Richmond, Va., who are the largest and finest Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them from this State will be filled at our Store.

☞One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Music, Books, &c.

BRANSON & FARROR, Sept 6-d1w Raleigh, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D., Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

When Norfolk fell certain of our croakers and wiseacers were sure that the Confederacy had "gone up;" but so elastic are the spirits of our people that they soon recovered from the shock and a series of the most brilliant victories to our armes followed. So with New Orleans. That was the finishing stroke, sure, and we have heard that a member of a State Convention not a thousand miles from here, a secessionist who helped "take her out," exclaimed, on hearing of the fall of the Crescent City, that he would get clear of all the Confederate money he had before midnight, because we were whipped. But the wonder lasted nine days, Lovell was roundly cursed for leaving the city at one end when the Yankees entered at the other, and soon all became quiet, the war went on, and we continued to whip the Yankees as usual. The fall of New Orleans was soon forgotten, our people became buoyant and confident, and "nobody was hurt." But the croakers found the nest egg when Vicksburg fell. They had staked the Confederacy and bet their "pile" upon the holding of that place, and when Pemberton's mule meat gave out and the place was surrendered a wail went up from the Mississippi croakers—those "cotton lords" who promised to whip the Yankees on Massachusetts soil—which spread through the land, causing temporary gloom and despondency. The final crash, they argued, had come and all was gone. Some of the secessionists sold off their negroes, got passports and left the country, while others, fearing the war office would not favor them, ran the blockade and left the Confederacy to "go up" without their chivalrous aid. The fall of Vicksburg was a regular feast for the croakers and skulkers and well did they enjoy it, but while they were sorrowing and refusing to be comforted, the spirits of our veteran armies never ran higher, the confidence of our Generals in their ability to parry the shocks of the enemy was never more determined, and within thirty days from the memorable *fourth*, when Pemberton turned over his troops at Vicksburg, the country had forgotten that such an event had ever taken place.

What do we care for Norfolk, New Orleans, Vicksburg or Atlanta?—we are not fighting for towns but for independence, and if the people of the cotton States will stand up and do their whole duty as Virginia and North Carolina are doing theirs, all will yet be well, and we will be free. If we fail it will not be owing to the strength of the enemy, or our weakness, but the indifference of a large portion of the people of some of the States and their want of devotion to the cause. Where are the people of Kentucky, of Tennessee and of Cherokee Georgia, that an invading army has been permitted to make its way from Bowling Green to Atlanta? Do they want to free themselves from the North? If so let them raise up armies in his rear and determine that he shall be destroyed before he can ever return. Let every man do his duty and do it now, and there is no danger of subjugation, but indifferece and delay will be fatal to our cause. If the men in Tennessee and Georgia, in the rear of the Yankee army, and all others who happen to find themselves similarly situated, abandon the cause because they are thrown into the enemy's lines, all is gone and our subjugation is not only sure but will be speedy. Were the population from Atlanta to Nashville determined on independence, Sherman's communication would be cut every hour, and the fact that it is not done is much more cause for apprehension and despondency than the fall of Atlanta. To tell the truth we fear that many of the people in Sherman's rear rejoice at his successes. If this be not so where are they and what are they doing, while the Yankee trains run from Nashville to Atlanta, nearly three hundred miles, without ever being annoyed.

But be that as it may, the fall of Atlanta does not affect the glorious army that keeps watch in front of Petersburg and Richmond, nor has it materially weakened the army of Gen. Hood, and while those two veteran armies maintain their efficiency the Confederacy is not "gone up" by a long shot, and croakers who thus reason should take a term of a campaign at the "front" that their spirits might be renewed and their confidence restored.

We can turn to our files and find where we predicted, long since, that if the war should be protracted, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington and other places would fall into the hands of the enemy and that still subjugation would be as far off as ever, provided our people remained true to themselves. There is a bow of peace, a bright cloud with a silver lining—we know it is distant and that there is much blood between us and the haven for which we are steering, but if we remain united and true to ourselves, with a constant and unshaken reliance upon Him who is ever ready to help and succor those who put their trust in Him, the end, though distant, will come, and when it comes will give us all for which we have been contending.

The all of Atlanta is already becoming an old song; the people are recovering from the shock, and will soon forget that such a reverse has occurred, provided croakers will keep their funeral dirges to themselves. Petersburg may fall, Richmond may fall, Wilmington and other towns may fall—all this and more is at least possible—and yet with Lee, Beauregard, Hood, Longstreet and other veteran officers at the head of three or four hundred thousand men we shall be no nearer subjugation than we were in April, 1861, when the nation was first startled by the announcement of the fall of Sumter. Faith, confidence and courage are worth more to us than all the towns and cities upon the Continent.

We advise all exempts who think the Confederacy has about "gone up" to take a musket and try ninety days at the front, and if the association does not revive and improve them they shall have our permission to remain "three years, or during the war."

STATE NEWS.

Hunting Deserters.—The Salem *Press* says:

On Wednesday night, 31st ult., a squad of the Home Guard fired into a party of five deserters in the neighborhood of Mt. Tabor M. H. in this county, scattering them in the brushwood and capturing a lot of clothing, some $25 in money, with some important papers, showing them to have started from Randolph County. A waggish friend, who was in the skirmish, remarked that there was considerable danger, especially "to a man up a tree."

This same party had previously surrounded one of the Guard, who was returning to Winston, and after considerable parley, released him, believing him to be a fellow-deserter.

The Salem *Press* leans that on Saturdy night last, the born of Jasper Raper, Esq., was burnt, it being the work of an incendiary.

Praiseworthy.—An Association has been formed in Cumberland County for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to perpetuate the memory of the gallant sons of the county, who have fallen, or may hereafter fall, in the present war for Southern independence

Anson County.—The Wadesborough *Argus* says:

Many of our exchanges are publishing what purports to be a correct list of the Senators and Commoners elected to the next Legislature. We know nothing about the other counties; but we know that the Commoners elected from this county are not given correctly. The Commoners are Gen. A. J. Dargan and Lieut L. L. Polk, the latter being elected by thrity-nine majority. We make this statement in justsce to both Messrs. Liles and Polk.

Small Pox at Yanceyville.—We learn that small pox is prevailing in a number of families at Yanceyville, and also in the neighborhood of that village. The disease was conveyed there some weeks ago by a soldier from the army. Several negroes have died frm its effects, but no white persons as yet.

Religious.—During September there will be daily service at five P. M., in the Episcopal Church at Charlotte, except every Wednesday, when there will be service in the morning at 8½ o'clock, and at night at 7½ o'clock, with a lecture on Confirmation.

Where are the Men?

Stacked about in the various State and Confederate Departments of the country. We see them here, we see them everywhere we go. Virginia alone has 40,000 favorites thus stored away. The *Whig* says:

"It has been stated, that in Virginia alone there are 40,000 men detailed, exempt, etc., who ought to be in the army; while in the Confederacy at large the number of "shade officers" and the like, reaches the astonishing figures of 200,000. These are known by name. In addition there are countless skulkers, unknown to the conscript officers. The estimate of men who might, without detriment to any industrial interest, be added to the army, may be exaggerated; but none will deny that a just enforcement of the laws would add at least 50,000 troops to those already in the field. Shall they be forthcoming at this crisis, or will we wait till it is too late?"

We don't know the number in this State but it is large, much too large when we consider the condition of our armies in Georgia and Virginia.

MEETING OF STATE COMMISSIONERS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 27th, 1864.

Pursuant to request of the Secretary of War, at the instance of the Secretary of the Treasury, convening a meeting of the Commissioners for the respective States under the impressment law, at Richmond, on the 25th of August instant, for conference with each other, and with the Secretary of the Treasury, with a view to harmony in the relation of prices between the several States, and to sustain the credit of the currency, the Commissioners for the States of Georgia, Mississippi and North Carolina, assembled in the Senate Chamber on that day, and owing to the absence of the Commissioners from the other States postponed meeting until 10 o'clock, the next day. They met the two succeeding days, and after conference with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury on the objects of the meeting, owing to the non-attendance of the Commissioners from the other States, it was ordered by the Secretary of War that the Commissioners for the respective States, except North Carolina and Virginia, should assemble at Montgomery, Ala,, on the 20th September next, for the object originally proposed, and that the Commissioners from these latter States should assemble at Raleigh, North Carolina, on the 30th September, for the same purpose.

J. E. MORGAN,
W. B. WILKINSON, Georgia.
JOHN J. MCRAE,
G. D. MOORE, Mississippi.
H. K. BURGWYN, North Carolina.

In God is our Trust.

We doubt not but that if we had more individual and national piety our trials would be lighter and our sufferings less, but instead of getting better the masses seem to be getting worse continually. And how could we expect it otherwise when a portion of the religious press and a portion of the ministry are ever urging the people to nurture eternal hatred against those whom God has taught them to consider as brothers? If we would be forgiven we must first forgive.

Governor Brown seems to think that the sins of the people has had much to do with the fall of Atlanta, and calls upon them to humble themselves in prayer. We trust that the people of Georgia may observe the day in a proper spirit and that their petitions for Divine aid may be heard and answered, but while they pray we would advise them to keep one eye on Sherman. They will readily understand the necessity for this when they reflect that we are commanded to "watch as well as pray."

We append the Proclamation.

A PROCLAMATION BY JOSEPH E. BROWN, GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.—The distraction of our country and the calamities which have befallen us, are evidence that our individual and national transgressions have provoked the displeasure of Almighty God who rules the destinies of nations and states as well as of men. He is using for our chastisement our wicked but powerful enemy who has overrun a large portion of the territory of our own State, as well as of the Confederacy, and has laid waste or greatly damaged our cities, towns, fields and villages. God's word, however, is full of promise that if we will turn from the error of our ways and humble ourselves before Him, and implore his pardon for our sins as a people, and in our aggregate capacity as a State, as well as in our private character as individuals, will acknowledge Him as Lord of Lords and King of Kings, he will hear us in Heaven, his lofty dwelling place, and answer us in peace.

In the hope, therefore, in this time of great public calamity, if our whole people will unite in the name and through the merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in imploring pardon and divine aid in our great struggle, that God will hear us, will give victory to our arms, and by confounding the counsels of our enemies, and causing terror and dismay in their ranks, will enable us to triumph over them, and to drive them from the soil of our beloved State. I issue this, my Proclamation, setting apart THURSDAY, the 15th day of this present month, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer. And I request that all secular employment be suspended on that day, and that all business houses and public offices be closed, and that the entire people of this State, both male and female, do assemble at their respective places of public worship, and with all their hearts and all their souls, that they invoke the favor and aid of Almighty God.

And I especially request the reverend clergy of all sects and denominations, to attend and lead in religious exercises appropriate to the occasion. I also most respectfully request that Gen. J. B. Hood, and the army under his command, and all other Confederate and State officers and soldiers upon the soil of Georgia, unite with the people of this State in the appropriate service of the day, for the purposes above mentioned. Whilst our enemies rely for success upon their superior numbers and their great resources, if we will place our trust in the God of Israel, and do our whole duty towards him and to each other, the day of our deliverance will be near at hand.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol in Milledgeville, this 5th day of September, 1864. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

WAR NEWS.

PETERSBURG.

[From Petersburg Express of Thursday]

Early yesterday morning a detachment of men from Lane's N. C. Brigade surprised and captured a picket post in the yard of the Davis house on the Weldon railroad, bagging twelve prisoners, with their arms and the fixtures of their temporary camp. The affair was most neatly and successfully managed. The blue coats were flanked and taken without the firing of a gun.

Everything was quiet on the lines yesterday, except some shelling and considerable picket firing at intervals.

Deserters report that the Yankees show much fear lest they may find a portion of their lines blown up one of these fine mornings.

Some few rifle and mortar shells were thrown into the city yesterday, but no damage that we could hear of was accomplished.

Some errors having occurred in the published report of the affair on the Weldon Railroad last Friday, when the enemy's cavalry broke through our lines west of the Davis house, and certain reports having been circulated regarding the action of the 4th N. C. Cavalry, Col Ferebee, engaged at the time, prejudicial to that command, we consider it an act of simple justice to state the facts of the case. Early on the morning of the 2nd instant, the enemy broke through the regiment on the right of Col Ferebee's line, and advanced toward the residence of Mr. Jones, on the Church road. Col F. being notified of the circumstance, hastily collected such men of his command as were in camp and double-quicked them to the front. He ordered them to commence firing on the enemy at once, and caused them to move about and make as great a show as possible. These manœuvres caused the Yankees to halt and throw a part of one of their regments in line of battle. Seeing there was no immediate disposition on the enemy's part to advance, Colonel Ferebee determined to hold his position at all hazards until reinforcements could be brought up, which were soon furnished by Col. Griffin, commanding the 62d Ga. troops encamped near by. The enemy in the meantime fired a few harmless shots, but the show of strength which our men were now enabled to make, coupled with a vigorous yelling and the firing of one or two rounds from a single piece of artillery which they had with them, soon caused the foe to retreat in haste and confusion, taking the same route they came.

In less than one hour and a hulf after the enemy entered our lines, he was thus repulsed and the line re-established. Not a man on our side was wounded, killed or captured, nor were our lines broken at any point except as above stated. Every man was at his post and there was no surprise. The enemy did no damage except to take away Mr. Peebles—a citizen of Dinwiddie, and steal a few horses and mules.

From the Dispatch.

THE FIGHT AT GREENVILLE.

We have yet received but few particulars of the fight at Greenvile, Tennessee. The Lynchburg papers have a report that our forces, under General Morgan, were surprised, and that in the fight which ensued General Morgan was wounded and fell into the enemy's hands. Later intelligence represents that the General had died of his wounds, and that his body had been sent into our lines.

The enemy's force was said to number about sixteen hundred. Morgan's command is represented to have been greatly scattered and it was impossible to arrive at an approximation of our losses.

YANKEE DOINGS IN THE VALLEY.

By a private letter, dated August 25th, received by a gentleman in this city from Charlestown, we learn that the Yankees, under Sheridan, have spread desolation throughout Jefferson county. Says the writer: "Our wealthiest farmers are stripped of everything. Mr. Richard Washington, for instance, had everything he had taken from him; even the ladies clothes were torn to pieces. Mr Robert W. Baylor has been served the same way; also, Messrs. Bushrod W Herbert, Frank Hooff, John Hammond, and a number of other gentlemen. They had commenced their work of destruction at Mr. Lawrence Hooff's when, hearing the firing of our guns, they were frightened off. They staid long enough, however, to take five horses and to break up the furniture. In the town, they had not commenced their work of destruction when they were chased out. Many think that the burning of Chambersburg was the salvation of this place. Sheridan, has sent North, Mr. Peyton Brown, Mr. George Sadler, Mr. William Henson and Mr Harrison Anderson."

Mr. John S. Robertson, of Martinsburg, who came to Richmond on the outbreak of the war, leaving his family, recently retured home on a visit. When he reached there he found one of his daughters in a dying condition and another very ill. In a few hours after his arrival one of them died and the other grew worse while they were burying her sister. The father was at her grave; and after the funeral ceremonies were over, he hastened home to witness the sufferings of the other, when he was met a few yards from his house by a band of armed Yankees, who placed before him the alternative of taking the Yankee oath and remaining with his family, or imprisonment upon his refusal to do so. He spurned their conditions, and was dragged away without even being permitted to bid his only surviving and dying daughter farewell.

(From the Mobile Register 3d)

FORT MORGAN

We are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Carter, the Chaplain of the fort during its bombardment and surrender, for some particulars of the siege which we have only time, to-day, hastily to put together:

Immediately after the surrender of Fort Gaines, one of the double turreted monitors took position about one mile from Fort Morgan, and commenced firing. This firing kept up by the other iron-clads, with short intervals, during the entire siege. We returned their fire whenever they came in affective range of the guns. On the same day forces were landed at Navy Cove, and the approaches commenced from the land side. While we were constructing a traverse in front of the casemate in which the wounded and sick were, (a work which cost us labor night and day of the entire garrison, officers and men, for three days or more,) the enemy were unmolested, for if we had fired on the land forces, we would have drawn a more rapid fire from the fleet and our work would have been prevented, and the hospital would have been completely at the mercy of the enemy.—The enemy had, in the nature of the land, natural approaches up to within a short distance of the fort, So completely covered were they by the sand hills that we could detect very little of what was going on. There were batteries located across the entire peninsula at intervals, with sixteen mortar batteries. The hottest fire was during the last twenty-four hours. All the fleet was engaged and all the guns by land. The citadel was set on fire three times; it was put out twice under fire, but the third time it spread so rapidly. In the burning of the citidel we lost the principal protection to the casemates, and the garrison would have been at the mercy of the enemy. During the terific fire which the enemy delivered while the citadel was burning, 80,000 pounds of powder was destroyed and all the guns on the fort spiked. Gen. Page intended to blow up the fort and then try to make his way through the enemy, but being encumbered by the sick and wounded, he had to do what he could, and let the enemy destroy it as much as possible. It was left a mass of ruins; and it was the remark of the enemy's officers who were present, that it would cost less to build a new fort than repair Fort Morgan.

The galantry of Gen. Page is highly commended. Indeed, the facts attest that he fought his fort as long as it was tenable, and only gave it up when further defence was useless.

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER.

CAMP NEAR BERMUDA HUNDREDS, July 18th, 1864.

MR. EDITOR:—We see by the Northern papers that Mr. Lincoln has appointed a day of fasting and prayer, and certainly however some may ridicule the idea, some of the things for which he proposes to his people to pray are good in themselves and greatly to be desired. Ought not we also to fast and pray?—Are we without sins, and without the need of repentance? Are there no dangers overhanging us sufficiently great to move us call earnestly upon God for help? What if he has been waiting to see if we would repent for these three years past, and has lengthened out our probation and restrained during that time the power of our enemy to destroy us?—What if he has been suffering these great afflictions to come upon us to lead us to repentance; and what if, seeing that we have not repented, he should give us up into the power of our enemy? Is there nothing in such a thought to stir us up to repentance? Have we ever as a people thought of our sins as the cause of our suffering, and have we been concerned as much as we should about getting rid of our sins? Have we not on the contrary laid all sufferings and misfortunes at the door of our enemy, and attributed it to all their wickedness instead of our own?—Ought we not now begin seriously to examine *ourselves*? Had we not better humble ourselves before our enemies? When Daniel was troubled on account of the afflictions of his people he set himself to fast and pray, until he had some assurance of the acceptance of his prayers and the granting of his petition. When Nineveh was threatened with destruction, the king and his subjects put on sackcloth and ashes, and continued in fasting and prayer until the threatened doom of their city was reversed.

When we fast and pray ought we not to have an object, and continue in our humiliation until our prayers are answered? Ought we not to be more concerned about our sins than all other enemies?—Are they not to be more dreaded than the Yankees? These latter desolate our fields, rob us of our property, burn our homes, insult our women, and destroy our lives, and seek to deprive us of our liberties; but, thanks be to God, they cannot destroy our souls.—But our sins not only make us unhappy here, but they rob us of Heaven with its countless treasures and everlasting happiness, and inflict upon our souls eternal death. Are they not then our greatest enemies?

Now, Mr. Editor, will you allow a soldier to make a proposition to your readers? It is this: that every one of them that fears and believes in God, and loves his country and pities its distresses, will enter into a vow with him to fast and pray and humble themselves before God every Friday morning until 12 o'clock, until He, in his mercy, shall grant us deliverance from our present troubles. Let us pray that God would sanctify our afflictions to our good, and soften our hearts, and lead us to repentance, and then deliver us from the power of our enemies. Let us examine ourselves and forsake our sins, and begin to walk humbly and uprightly before our God.—What a terrible thing it would be if our hearts should be hardened like that of Pharaoh, and our eyes blinded, and God should give us up to the power of our malignant and cruel foe? What, can God deliver us from the power of our foes? Ah! how weak is our faith, and how prone we are to limit the Almighty? How many of your Christian readers really believe that General Grant and his host has no power, except by the permission of God, to harm us? He and his army is nothing against the power of God. But will God hear us and help? Yes, surely, if we humble ourselves before him and seek him aright; he will both bless and save. He has said in his word that unto him who asketh shall be given, and he who seeks shall find. He will certainly grant us clean hearts and pure spirits. He will surely cleanse us from our sins and backslidings, and give us grace and prepare us for our duties and sufferings; will fill us with love, and with joy and peace in believing. And being in his gracious favor, he will grant all our request as far as is good in his sight.—He has a right to dispose of us and our country as shall seem good in his sight. We and it are his.—Let us humbly seek and submit to his will.

Is it a time to be gay and thoughtless and indulge in sin, when war with all its desolating fury is sweeping over our country? Can you laugh and be indifferent while the mother and her little one wander houseless and hungry? Can you feel indifferent when your sisters and mothers are exposed to insult? Can you feel unconcerned while your cities are burning and your fields being desolated? Do you really feel any kindness for the poor soldier, and simpathize in his longings for home? Do you pity him as he reels in battle throug, with the purple current rushing from his heart, or when he is borne off mangled and mutilated for life? And dare you, can you, will you refuse to aid in making God our friend, and seeking through him deliverance from our sorrows? Will you sin when you know that sin adds to the suffering of your country, and puts off the day of our deliverance? Is it not terrible to make ourselves parties to all this ruin, bloodshed and sorrow?

Let us remember also that God loveth mercy more than sacrifice, and let each of us, as we have opportunity, be diligent in doing good. Let us learn to take up our cross and crucify our worldly affections by sacrificing our ease and pleasure to the good of others; and God will bless and save us.

A SOLDIER.

Habeas Corpus.

W. G. UPCHURCH VS. S. W. SCOTT.

W. S. Mason, D. G. Fowle, Counsel for Petitioner.

Upchurch had put in a substitute. On the 2d of May, 1864, he entered the *Standard* office as an employee, which newspaper had been published for many years, and the Editor certifies that "he is indispensable to the publication of such newspaper," in pursuance to the act of 17th February, 1864. The return assumes the ground that Upchurch is not entitled to exemption, because he was not employed at the time of the passage of the act, and was, when employed, subject to conscription, and, by implication, in the military service. For the reasons given by me, in Russell vs. Whiting, I am of the opinion that the operation of the act of Congress is not confined to employees who were in the office at the date of its passage, and that persons, who may be afterwards employed, are embraced by its operation, and are entitled to exemption, although they may be in the military service when employed.

The words of the act are general, and there is no provision by which to restrict it, as contended for, in behalf of the government. The restriction is to "newspapers being published at the time of this act," and there is nothing to connect it with "employees," or to narrow the field of selection to employees at the passage of this act, or to such new employees as may be over the age of conscription. This construction is sustained by the context, for, in the same clause, the exemption of "ministers of religion," is expressly confined to those, who "*at the passage of this act* are regularly employed, &c." There is a direct analogy between this case and the case of members of the Legislature, judges and State officers, who are in military service when elected or appointed, as in Russell's case. Journeyman printers, or other employees, may die or remove, and there is nothing in the act to show an intention, that their places can only be filled by persons over conscript age.

The attempt to draw an analogy from the case of men, who although within the age of conscription by a very few months or even a day, are required to serve for the war, is fallacious, for, in respect to this class of men, there is an express provision in the conscription act, making them liable for the war; whereas, in respect to State officers and employees for the publication of newspapers, there is no restricting provision.

It is, therefore, considered by me that W. G. Upchurch be forthwith discharged with leave to go wheresoever he will. The cost to be taxed by the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake county, will be paid by S. W. Scott. The Clerk will file the papers in his office and give copies.

R. M. PEARSON, Ch. J. S. C.

Richmond Hill, Aug. 29, 1864.

Dr. Deems' Appointments.

The Financial Agent of the North Carolina Orphan Endowment Fund will address the people on the state of the country, especially in behalf of the orphans of our Soldiers, at the following times and places if Providence permit:

Tarboro, Edgecombe Co., Tuesday, Sept. 13th.
Black Creek, Wilson Co., Thursday, Sept. 15th.
Salem, Forsythe Co., Thursday, Sept. 22d.
Huntsville, Yadkin Co., Friday, Sept. 23d.
Yadkinville, Yadkin Co., Saturday, Sept. 24th.
Jonesville, Yadkin Co, Sunday, Sept. 25th.
Wilkesboro, Wilkes Co., Tuesday, Sept. 27th.
Rock Spring, Alexander Co., Sunday, Oct. 2d.
Taylorsville, Alexander Co., Tuesday, Oct. 4th.
Olin, Iredell Co., Sunday, Oct. 9th.
Statesville, Iredell Co., Tuesday, Oct. 11th.
High Point, Guilford Co., Thursday, Oct. 13th.

To all these places he has been kindly invited. On Sundays he will preach. On Thursday, Sept. 29th, he will preach at the church of any denomination to which he may be invited which he can reach so as to keep his appointments at Wilkesboro and Rock Spring, and on Thursday, Oct. 6th, at any church between Taylorsville and Olin.

He begs leave to express his thanks for the unvarying kindness he has received in all points of the State, and his gratitude to Almighty God, who opens the hearts of the people more and more to this most patriotic enterprize. He relies upon the friends of the cause, to make arrangements to send him to and from his appointments.

☞ The Greensboro, Salem, Statesville, Salisbury and Charlotte papers are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

FOR SALE.

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